

The Grand

Monday, Dec. 30.
Matinee and Night.

Mason Bros. Uncle Tom's Cabin.

25 PEOPLE 25

Matinee Prices, Children 10c
Matinee Prices, Adults 25c
Evening Prices 15, 35 & 50c

Hear the Band Concert at
noon and at night.

MARION FAMILY THEATRE

WEEK OF DEC. 30th.
HOWELL & WEBSTER.
High class entertainers.

LAURA BUCKLEY.
Mimic.

THREE ROSS SISTERS.
Singers & Dancers.

LEVITT & FALLS.
Comedy Novelty Act.

E. P. ROWE will sing,
"The Heart You Lost in Mary-
land, You'll Find in Tennessee."

MOVING PICTURES.
"Too many Children."

Special Matinee New Years
Day, 3 p. m.—10 and 20c.

Matinee, Monday and Saturday,
10c—Evening performance
at 7:30 and 9 p. m., 10 and
20c—Saturday Matinee, (Child-
ren) 5c.

Among Magazines.

DIRT IS EXPENSIVE, NOT CHEAP.
In its crusade for Clean Grocery
Stores, Woman's Home Companion
offers this sound argument in favor
of the economy of cleanliness:

"After long months of investigation
during which we have bought goods
in all sorts of stores in many dif-
ferent parts of the country, the con-
clusion is forced upon us that not
only is the average dirty grocer will-
ing to force upon his customer an
inferior article in return for a big
profit, but he is forced to do so in
order to make a living. This is a
day of system in the grocery busi-
ness, as elsewhere. System means
order, and order in a grocery store
requires cleanliness. The unclean
grocer is not a systematic grocer, and
the unsystematic grocer loses money
in his buying, in the conduct of his
store, and in the treatment of his
customers. The trade which he loses
through untidiness and inequity, to
say nothing of the waste of stock
through careless handling of his goods
makes it necessary for him to sell at
a higher profit than the man whose
store is run methodically, system-
atically and cleanly."

Daily Market Report

EAST BUFFALO

Last Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Cat-
tle—Receipts 2,125; 10c stronger.
Prime steers, 5.25 @ 5.50; 1200 to
1400 pound steers, 4.65 @ 5; 1050
to 1150 pound steers, 4.15 @ 5.10;
heifers, 3.25 @ 4.75; cows 2.50 @
4.35; bulls, 3 @ 4.50; stockers and
feeders, 2.25 @ 4.35.
Veals—Receipts 500; active, 25 @
50c higher, cull to choice veals, 5 @
8.75.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts 10,000
active. Lambs, 10c stronger; sheep
25c higher. Cull to choice lambs, 5 @
7.75; yearlings, 5.75 @ 6.35;
wethers, 4.75 @ 5.50; ewes, 4.25
@ 4.75; mixed sheep, 2.75 @ 4.7.
Hogs—Receipts 18,000 dull. York-
ers, 4.80 @ 4.90; pigs, 4.75 @ 4.80;
mixed and heavy, 4.50 @ 4.95; roughs
4.25 @ 4.40; stags, 3.25 @ 3.75.

UNION STOCK YARDS

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 30.
Cattle—Receipts 23,000; estimated
for tomorrow 5,000; market 10c
higher. Prime beefs 5 @ 6.15;
poor to medium 3.60 @ 4.90;
stockers and feeders, .90 @ 4.30;
cows and heifers 2.50 @ 4.75;
calves 1.25 @ 2.50; Texas 3.40
@ 4.75; westerns 3.50 @ 4.75.
Hogs—Receipts 33,000; estimated
for tomorrow 23,000; market 10c
and 15c higher to quiet. Light 4.35
@ 4.90; roughs 4.35 @ 4.50; mix-

ed 4.45 @ 4.90; heavy 4.55 @
4.85; pigs 3.70 @ 4.60.
Sheep—Receipts 16,000; estimated
for tomorrow 15,000; market 10 @
25c higher. Native sheep 2.50 @
5.25; western sheep 2.50 @ 5.10;
native lambs 4.50 @ 6.85; western
lambs 4.50 @ 6.80.

CLEVELAND

Cleveland, Dec. 30.—Hogs—Re-
ceipts 50; shipments 2,000; market
higher; yorkers 4.85; mixed 4.85;
heavies 4.00; best pigs 4.00 @ 4.70.
Calves—Receipts 100; market
higher; good to extra 8 @ 8.50;
heavy and thin 4 @ 5.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4
cars; 50c higher; good to extra
6.75 @ 7.
Cattle—Receipts 10 cars, steady.

PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 30.—Cattle—
Receipts 80 cars; market strong.
Choice 5.00 @ 5.75; prime 5.30 @
5.50; good 5.10 @ 5.30; tidy
butchers 4.00 @ 5; fair 4 @ 4.50;
common 3.25 @ 3.35; fat cows
2 @ 3.75; bulls 2.50 @ 4; fresh
cows and springers \$35 @ \$55.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts light;
market strong. Prime wethers 4.80
@ 5; good mixed 4.50 @ 4.75;
culls and common 1.50 @ 2.50;
lambs 5 @ 7.25; veals 8 @ 8.75;
heavy and thin 4.50 @ 5.90.

Hogs—Receipts 50 doubledecks;
market higher; prime heavy, me-
dium and heavy yorkers 5; light
yorkers and pigs 4.80 @ 4.90;
roughs 4 @ 4.60.

CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30.—Wheat—
Was off 1-5 @ 2-7-8c for the day. De-
cember closed at 98 3-4; May sold
between 1.04 3-4 and 1.08, opening at
1.07 1-4 and closing at 1.05; July
between 97 1-2 and 99 3-4, opening at
99 5-8 and closing at 97 5-8; No. 2
red, 1.01 @ 1.03 1-8.
Corn—3-8 @ 3 5-8c lower. Decem-
ber closed at 55 3-8; May sold be-
tween 59 and 60 5-8, opening at 60
and closing at 59 3-8; July between 58
and 59 1-2, opening at 59 1-2 and
closing at 58 1-4; No. 3 yellow, 57.
Oats—1-2 @ 1 3-4c lower. Decem-
ber closed at 48 3-4; May sold be-
tween 53 3-4 and 54 3-4, opening at
54 1-2, closing 54; July between 47
3-4 and 48 3-8, opening at 48 3-8, and
closing at 48; No. 3 white 48 1-4 @
50 3-4.

TOLEDO GRAIN

Toledo, O., Dec. 30.—Wheat—
Cash 1.00 1-4; December 1.00 1-4;
May 1.05 3-4; July 1.00.
Corn—Cash 60; December 60; May
60 5-8; July 60.
Oats—Cash 53; December 53, May
54 3-4; July 54 3-4.
Cloverseed—Cash and December
10.35; March 10.45.
Prime alsike 9.85.
Prime timothy—2.20.
Rye—No. 1, 80 1-2; 70 1-2; No.
3, 75 1-2.

NEW YORK PRODUCE

New York, Dec. 30.—Butter—Re-
ceipts 3,923 packages; moderate de-
mand; creamery extra 20 1-2; state
dairy tubs, finest 27 and 28.
Eggs—Receipts 6,406 packages;
moderately active. Nearby white
fancy 32 @ 34; do mixed fancy
27 @ 28; western firsts 24 1-2; do
seconds 22 and 24.

CHICAGO PRODUCE

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Eggs—Extras
24; firsts 20; prime firsts 22.
Butter—Extra creamery 20; firsts,
24 @ 26.
Live poultry—Turkeys, 11; chick-
ens, hens and springs, 9 1-2; ducks
9 1-2; geese per dozen, \$5 @ \$7.

STRIPE SILKS FIND FAVOR.

Remarkably Effective Costume That
Was Seen Recently.

Many of the chic effects exploited
in cloth gowns of the tailored order
find repetition in the smart striped
silks, which increase in favor as cor-
rect summer fabrics. For instance,
there appeared recently a handsome
striped silk, having the skirt cut with
a very narrow front panel, embroidered
in silk in the predominating shade
of the dress—pale opal green silk. The
design of the embroidery was picked
out with tiny buttons and here we
have a suggestion of a climbing pat-
tern after the idea of picking out
lace patterns with gold and silver
braids, yet a mode of decoration that
is better suited to frocks for street
wear than the original idea itself.
The buttons were very tiny and of the
crochet genre. The rest of the skirt
was finished with a band of em-
brodery, piped with a satin fold,
which ended on either side of the
panel.
Worn with the skirt was a smart
little pinafore blouse, cut in a round
neck, finished like the bands on the
skirt, with a piping of satin and em-
brodery below with the same pat-
tern. Similar bands formed the cuffs
to the lace mitts.

1,000 WORDS A MINUTE NOW SENT BY WIRE.

This is the Speed Attained by Auto-
matic System Controlled by New
Telegraph Company Soon to Enter
Field.

In the last few weeks scores of ex-
perts have investigated the Delany rap-
id automatic system of telegraphy con-
trolled by the Telegraph company, which
is soon to have in operation a telegraph
system in competition with the West-
ern Union and the Postal. Over arti-
ficial circuits equal to commercial
wires from New York to Buffalo the
Delany system can be seen any time in
the New York and Washington offices
of the Telegraph company sending and
receiving telegrams at the rate of a
thousand words a minute.

The apparatus on which a new na-
tional telegraph system is to be found-
ed that will carry wire messages be-
tween all points for a flat rate of a
cent a word is so simple that anybody
can understand it. There is a perforat-
ing machine with punches magnetically
operating on a tape. These punches
make the records, which are then
ready to be fed through the transmit-
ter to the wire. The double row of
holes in the tape passing through the
transmitter's contact fingers result in
positive and negative impulses, which
on the receiving tape are recorded in
the form of dots and dashes. The
current passing through the chemically
prepared tape from an iron electrode
to a platinum electrode forms clear
blue marks that any one who knows
the Morse alphabet can read and trans-
cribe.

In the fewest possible words, this is
the system that it has taken Patrick B.
Delany twenty years to evolve. When
Thomas A. Edison dropped telegraphy
Mr. Delany, who was an associate of
Edison, took it up. Some 150 odd pat-
ents have since then been issued to him.

His fire invention to attract world-
wide attention was the synchronous
multiplex system of telegraphy, bought
by the British government in 1885 and
largely used on the English postal
lines ever since. All six of the first
class circuits of this system can be
worked opposite or the same direction.

The next time Mr. Delany came into
popular fame, though the telegraph
world has always followed his work
closely, was when he succeeded in the
supposedly impossible feat of sending a
cable message from Newfoundland
to England with an ordinary Morse
key.

But all the while he was keeping the
patent office busy on his minor inven-
tions Delany was hard at work on the
automatic system of telegraphy adapted
to commercial purposes, which has
now been perfected to such a point
that it forms the essential basis of an
entirely new telegraph system for the
whole United States.

Why the Delany system was not
bought by the old line companies is no
more (and no less) of a mystery than
their failure to adopt other improve-
ments in telegraphy which have re-
duced rates in foreign countries to a
fraction of those prevailing here and
resulted in so increasing business that
Americans send considerably less than
half as many telegrams as the Eng-
lishmen send.

Asked why one of the old companies
had not bought his apparatus, Mr. De-
lany said recently that it might be
because the patents were never offered
to them. Inventors have known for
years, Mr. Delany said, that there was
no use in trying to deal with a com-
pany that had made a policy of refus-
ing to consider all inventions and im-
provements except when they could be
obtained for little or nothing. This
was the experience of the men who de-
vised the Pugh patent, the duplex and
the quadruplex systems.

What the Delany system will do to-
ward reducing telegraph rates is shown
in the announcement of the Telegraph
company that it will carry twenty-five
words for 25 cents, without regard to
distance. On "teletypes" sent by wire,
but delivered at destination by mail,
the rate is 25 cents for fifty words.

It is expected that "teletypes" or
telegraphed letters will be largely used
for the purpose of catching foreign
mails. Received at New York by wire,
the message will be forwarded by
mail over long distances a big saving
will also be possible when delivery
within eight or ten hours is all that the
emergency requires. On a ninety word
telegram from Boston to San Francisco
the cost will be 45 cents as against the
charge by the present telegraph com-
panies of \$6.00.

Secrecy in Wire Service.

Absolute secrecy and a great saving
in expense of wire service are assured
by the plans just announced by the
Telegraph company, which is to enter
the telegraph field along with the
Western Union and the Postal. The
new company will use the Delany sys-
tem of rapid automatic telegraphy,
both the sending and receiving being
done by perforated tapes.

In addition to the published tele-
post rates of twenty-five words for 25
cents, without regard to distance, for
messages sent by wire and delivered
by messenger in the usual way and of
25 cents for fifty words sent by wire,
but delivered at destination by mail,
the Telegraph company now announces
that it will transmit "teletape" mes-
sages prepared by the sender for 25
cents for 100 words, 5 cents for each
additional twenty words.

In this case the tape bearing the
message will be prepared by the send-
er on instruments loaned for private
use. The tape turned in to the Tele-
graph company will be transmitted over
its wire and, if desired by the sender,
delivered to the addressee in Morse
characters on another tape.

Hungry As a Bear And Can't Eat

If, When Mealtime Comes, You Suf-
fer From a Yes-No-Kind of
Hunger, You're a Dyspeptic

How to Cure all Stomach Trouble.



Every possible kind of stomach
trouble can be cured by taking some
thing which will just take right hold
of all the food in your stomach, and
let the stomach take a rest.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this
very thing. They are composed of
the best digestive known to science
and are absolutely safe. One ingredi-
ent alone of one of these tablets
will digest 3,000 grains of food! These
tablets do exactly the work that
a good strong healthy stomach does.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure all
cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, burn-
ing or irritation, loss of appetite,
bloat, flat, belching, aversion to
food, fermentation and gas on the
stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will
make you feel "good" before and after
each meal, and make your stomach
strong and healthy again. They will
make you happy.

Send us your name and address to-
day and we will at once send you
by mail a sample package free. Ad-
dress F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart
Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold
at every drug store for 50c a box.

A good many people get mad when
they find that they've got dyspepsia,
but way down deep in their stomachs
they know they've got it.

"I'd love to eat it, but I can't," is
one kind of dyspepsia.
"I hate to think of it," is another
kind. There are thousands of people
today who hate their meals, and
love them at the same time. They
haven't that fine empty-hungry feel-
ing that goes with every good strong
healthy stomach. That's because
they have dyspepsia. And then there
are others whose mouths don't water
at meal time or at any other time.
They sit at the table and go through
the motions, only because it's time
to eat. These people, too, are dys-
peptics.

The Ferocious Mascalonge.

In the bed of a drained-off lake was
found the skull of a mascalonge, with
a swan's skull inside of it, and the
teeth were locked in the bone, show-
ing that the strong, powerful bird had
been attacked during a time when its
head was under water, and possibly
in the fierce battle that must have en-
sued each combatant drowned the
other. The fish was supposed to have
been about 70 pounds in weight. An-
other case on record is that of a five-
pound fish being found dead, appar-
ently choked by the partly swallowed
body of another fish of three pounds.
So voracious is the mascalonge that it
will devour its living thing that it
comes within its vision. Full-grown
bullfrogs, good sized ducklings, small
aquatic birds, as well as many water
mammals, become an easy prey to its
yawning gullet of a mouth.—Met-
ropolitan Magazine.

Reducing Ocean Record.

The first steamer that ever crossed
the Atlantic took twenty-four days to
make the trip, and the early boats of
the Cunard line, organized in 1840,
made the transatlantic trip, in four-
teen days, or in about the same time
as the best of the clipper of the
Black Ball and other lines. In 1860
the sailing ship Dreadnought made
the passage in nine days and seven-
teen hours, and it was a long time be-
fore a steamer beat that record. It is
nearly two decades since the five-day
ship came upon the scene, and ever
since then the record has been lower-
ed by hours rather than by days.

In London Town.

While shopping in London an Ameri-
can school teacher was very much
taken with a pair of beautiful lace cur-
tains. The price of them, however,
seemed prohibitive. "Being only a
teacher," she said, "I am not of
course, wealthy, and I fear that I can-
not afford them." "If you will wait a
moment," replied the saleswoman, "I
will see if I may give you a reduction
on them." Then she called to a su-
perior and said: "This person would
like to have these curtains, but she
says she is not a lady and cannot af-
ford to pay the marked price."

WAY FOUND TO MAKE LINENS IN AMERICA.

Introduction of an Industry That
Opens a New Market For Farmers
and Will Add Millions to Textile
Production.

Another revolution, textile experts
say, is due to occur in the fabric mak-
ing industry of the United States.
Heretofore, owing to the high cost of
labor in America, it has been impossi-
ble to manufacture our linens at home.
American farmers raise millions of
tons of flax, but only for the seed.
The straw from which linen is made is
burned.

Now a Massachusetts inventor has
perfected a method of transforming
flax straw into linen fiber that is com-
mercially practicable under the labor
conditions prevailing in the United
States. From sixteen to thirty weeks
are required by old world methods to
accomplish what the process now con-
trolled by the Oxford linen mills per-
forms in twelve hours.

The initial process of linen making
abroad is to weight down the flax
straw in water until the woody "shive"
is rotted away from the fiber. The
"scutching" and combing of the straw
that follow are done by hand. All of
this work can now be done in twelve
hours by machines which loosen the
fiber from the straw and prepare it for
the chemical baths that remove the
gums and oils and bleach the fiber
ready for spinning. At a recent dem-
onstration for the benefit of represen-
tatives of the press and others espe-
cially interested these chemical pro-
cesses were actually accomplished in a
space of thirty-five minutes.

The best of the European methods
secures about 170 pounds of fiber from
a thousand pounds of straw and sac-
rifices the seed crop. By the Mudge
process 250 pounds of fiber are obtain-
ed from the same amount of straw after
the seed has been saved. The new
process also preserves the shive for pa-
per making and the tow, which has
many profitable uses, including the
manufacture of surgical bandages, ma-
chinery wire, etc.

New Burn Millions of Tons of Flax.

A late bulletin of the department of
agriculture says that "millions of tons
of straw are burned every year, most
of which in quality and length for the
production of fiber far exceeds the aver-
age straw from which the Russian
peasant makes the fiber which chiefly
supplies the linen factories of the world.
Not only is a new market now opened
up for the farmer, but for the first time
linens can be turned out on a com-
mercially profitable basis, and in Massa-
chusetts and Vermont mills are already
being equipped to produce linens made
in America."

Eventually the \$22,000,000 a year
that we now send abroad for linen will
be kept at home, and linens need not
any longer be a luxury. The Oxford
processes provide a means for utilizing
a raw material which costs less than
one-third as much as cotton, but which
in the finished product sells for many
times as much.

Even without the present tariff on
linens they could not be manufac-
tured by old world methods in suc-
cessful competition with the new pro-
cess, and the establishment of the in-
dustry here begins with a prospect of
adding enormously to the total of cot-
ton fabric production, now valued at
half a billion dollars a year.

LINEN FOR EVERYBODY SOON.

New Process Will Make It Almost as Cheap as Cotton.

Good news for the American woman
is contained in the announcement that
the coming of linens at prices little
higher than the cost of fine cottons is
at hand.

Because the process of transforming
flax straw into linen is so laborious
and takes so much time by old world
methods the work cannot be done in
the United States at the higher cost of
labor prevailing here. Before the flax
stalks become a handkerchief or a ta-
blecloth it has been weighted down in
water to disintegrate the fiber from its
woody envelope. Then it is stacked in
piles to dry and rot. Then follow the
combing of the fiber by hand and the
bleaching, which involves some twenty
odd separate operations. Altogether, the
peasant labor of Belgium, Russia and
other European countries takes from
sixteen to thirty weeks to do this work.

No wonder linen is expensive.

To a Massachusetts inventor is due
the credit for perfecting a combined
mechanical and chemical process that
produces linen fiber ready for spinning
in twelve hours. Think what this
means in lowering the cost of shirt
waists, napery, bed linen and every-
thing that everybody would rather
have made of linen if the cost were
not prohibitive.

Flax straw costs less than a third as
much as cotton, so there never has
been any reason why linen should not
be cheap if a way could be found to
get the fiber from the straw by the
use of machinery that would save time
and labor and chemicals that would
remove the flax gums and make the
fiber ready for spinning. Confidence
that this has been done is shown in the
erection of mills in Massachusetts and
Vermont that will operate under the
new Oxford linen making process.
Textile experts can see no further ob-
stacle to the establishment of the in-
dustry here on a foundation that prom-
ises linens at prices within every-
body's reach. Of course the profits of
the mill owners will be enormous, but
the American woman will not com-
plain if linen prices are reduced, say, 50
per cent, which is well within the
realm of possibility.



Peoples' Transfer & Storage Co.

Phones 155

INEFFICIENT TAX LAWS.

Continued from Page Six.

Figure Up!

The amount of money you
have lost by keeping your
spare rooms vacant so long.
A large sum is it not? Make
up your mind that you will
lose money no longer in this
way. Have your ad inserted
which will cost you 50 cents.
In The Mirror for a week.
Your room will then be
rented. Cheap commission to
pay, is it not?
Phone ads to No. 2 other
phone.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Washings to do at home.
Call Citizens phone R 744.
12-24-6t

WANTED—More parents to present a
scholarship in the SCHOOL OF
COMMERCE to their children as a
Christmas gift. The only Busi-
ness College in Marion County
teaching a Standard System of
Shorthand, of which the Graham
leads. Winter terms begins Dec.
30. Call, write, or telephone.
R-1790 for particulars. 12-24-6t

WANTED.

WANTED—Girl for housework at
once, at 414 S. State street.
12-28-3tpd

WANTED—Everyone to follow the
Steam Shovel band New Years
night to I. O. O. F. hall, North
Main street. Free entertainment
given by the Melody chorus club.
2-30-3tpd

WANTED—Family or barber washings
Will collect and deliver same. Call
or address 124 1-2 South Main
street. d2t

WANTED—Manager of Branch of-
fice. We wish to locate here. Ad-
dress with reference, The Morris
Whole sale House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
11-23-30t

WANTED—For the U. S. Marine
Corps: men between the ages of
21 and 35. An opportunity to see
the world. For full information
apply in person or by letter to re-
cruiting office, 117 E. Center street,
Marion, Ohio. 12-1-1m

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—5 room house, 116 Ol-
ney avenue. Inquire of Jeff Os-
born, 559 W. Center St. 1t

FOR RENT—Five room house, 259
N. Seffner avenue. Good well, elat-
ern, gas for heat and light. For
particulars phone R-427, or see E.
A. Seffner, 268 South State St.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A grocery doing a good
business. Can lease room for one
year or longer. Will take small
property on exchange. Address S.
care Mirror. 1t

FOR RENT—Six-room house, slate
roof, newly papered throughout,
well and cistern, west end, close
to shop and school. Will make
special inducements to right party
from now until spring. George
Uhler, Telephone R-1042 or X-
1663. 12-20-1f

OR SALE—A small gas range in
good condition. Call at this office
or 569 E. Church street. Tele-
phone 1494. 1f

LOST.

LOST—Pair of gold glasses on streets
in business districts Tuesday eve-
ning. Return to F. M. Stengel and
receive reward. 12-25-1f